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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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For the Farmer.

Young Farmers---How they may Practice Economy.

Although we may not approve of some of the items, such as brush drains, etc., in the following article, still the general spirit of the article is in accordance with well ascertained truths, and it may be read with profit by many of our readers. We have treated this subject so often, and in so many phrases, that we give the following without any farther comment.

"I am not *rich enough* to be economical," said a young friend of ours, when we strongly recommended to him the profits of a certain improvement. "The want of means compels me to work constantly to disadvantage, and I cannot enjoy the privileges and profits of my richer neighbors." This is a difficulty in which many intelligent farmers have found themselves placed, and from which they would most gladly be extricated. Innumerable instances are occurring in their daily practice, where they could secure golden results, had they only the lever of capital placed in their hands; but as they are now situated, they seem to themselves like the man who is digging the earth with his unassisted hands, or the one who is compelled to carry water in an egg shell, while their more fortunate neighbors are turning up the deep soil with the most perfect instruments, or sending streams of refreshment and fertility over their entire farms. Now, we are not about to plan a "royal road" of escape from this difficulty; it must be met and conquered. If the attack is rightly made, the conquest will be comparatively easy; if wrongly, it will be the discouraging and formidable task of a life-time.

The eager inquiry is now made, what is the easiest mode of conquest? We answer, the first and great leading means, is a large fund of thorough and practicle *knowledge*.—The man who, by a close observation of results in his own practice and in the experience of others, in connection with the immense amount of useful *suggestions*, (to say nothing of distinct practical directions,) contained in the best publications of the day possesses, even with a very short purse, a vast advantage over the short sighted, ignorant and unobservant capitalist. He will turn to advantage, even with his very limited means, a thousand resources which others would allow to sleep unemployed forever.

We once had occasion to observe the contrast in the condition of two young farmers, one of whom had a four hundred acre farm "left" to him; the other had but fifty acres, which he had paid for, in part, by previously laboring on a farm some years, by the month in summer, and teaching a district school in winter. The one had the capital of money which his own hands had never earned; the other possessed the more valuable capital of knowledge and indomitable perseverance.—The young heir was more interested in riding about, in parties, balls, and in jaunts to the city, than in the details of farming, and knew the contents of the tri-weekly political newspaper, and of a certain frivolous magazine much better than of any agricultural journal, or of Norton's Elements. His farm became an exact reflection of his own character. Fences were soon obscured by belts of alders, blackberries and burdocks, and buildings showed marks of premature age, and became dilapidated. There was a 30 acre marsh, which might have been drained, but it never was. And there was a patch of Canada thistles which filled one twelve acre field, and part of another, which he could have destroyed in one season, had he known how others had done. One hundred and eighty loads of manure, as estimated at any one time by a neighbor, were allowed to lie a whole year about his barn, without application. His cattle were of the long-horned, big-headed, sharp-backed breed. His swine were the Long-bristled Racers. His profits in farming may be easily guessed. There was a general complaint among his neighbors that his debts were never met within six months after the appointed pay-day, and that he endured a sharp dun with extraordinary patience. It is true, necessity drove him to retrench his expenses, and the improved examples about him induced him to amend his practice, but not until his farm was reduced to less than half its original size, by portions sold off at three different times to satisfy mortgages.

Well, what became of the young fifty acre farmer, we are asked. He has ceased to be a "fifty acre farmer." He began by examining closely what improvement could be made, of whatever character and kind, whether cheap or expensive. Among these he was compelled to select first the cheap improvements, or those which promised the largest profits for the smallest outlay. One of these was the draining of a three acre alder swamp, a large portion of which he did with his own hands in autumn, between seeding and husking. He had read of Judge Buel's success with *brush drains;* he constructed all the side or secondary channels by filling them at the bottom with the brushes cut from the ground, which enabled him to accomplish the work at less than half the usual price.—These brush drains have now stood many years, and the brush being wholly excluded from the external air, has not decayed, and they carry off the little water required, being numerous, and at regular intervals. Now, observe the result: The alder swamp would not have sold originally for five dollars an acre; it now brings crops of corn, broom-corn and meadow grass, more than paying the interest on a hundred and fifty dollars per acre, besides all expenses. He doubled his manure by drawing, from the most peaty portion of this drained swamp, large quantities of muck to his farm yard, where it was kept comparatively dry till wanted, under a cheap slab and straw shed. By paying a small sum yearly, he was enabled to improve immensely the breed of his cattle, sheep and swine, and which he thinks has returned the money thus expended at least twenty-fold.—The same keen attention to his business in other points, enabled him to effect many additional improvements, among which we may briefly mention a cheap and simple horse power of his own construction, consisting of a rope running on the ends of radiating arms, which enabled him by means of one or two horses, as necessity required, to thresh his grain, saw his wood, drive his churn, turn his grindstone, and split picket-lath. It is true, he has now thrown this rude machine aside for the greatly improved endless chain-power, but it answered his purpose for the time, before the days of improved machinery. But among all his outlays for the sake of economy, there is none which he thinks has repaid him equal to the subscription money applied in taking two agricultural periodicals, costing two dollars and a half yearly, besides postage, and which, in connection with his own experience and good judgment, have been the chief guides in most of his great improvements. He has been enabled to add sixty more acres to his land, and the whole presents a beautiful specimen of neat, finished and profitable farming.

None of this is fiction. It was gradually accomplished by years of constant, intelligent perseverance.

A great loss occurs to the majority of farmers from too meagre an expenditure for implements—the effective medium for the action of all the labor. The eagerness to secure big farms, at the cost of their profitable culture, is a most fruitful source of bad husbandry. We observe by the last census, that the cash value of farms in the Union is over three thousand million dollars, and the value of farm implements only a hundred and fifty millions; that is, each farm worth three thousand dollars, has, on an average, only a hundred and fifty dollars worth of plows, cultivators, rollers, carts, wagons, harrows, fanning mills, straw-cutters, root slicers, harness, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, horse and hand rakes, scythes, cradles, axes, hammers, sleds, wood saws, hay knives, ox yokes, chains, &c. &c., to say nothing of reapers, grain drills and threshing machines, which may possibly be borrowed or hired. Instead of only $150, all these cannot be had of good construction and quality, for much less than $500, leaving a deficiency of about $350 to be made up by slip-shod cultivation and by borrowing. In England, where taxes, poor-rates, rents and tithes, constitute together an enormous drawback on the profits of farming, and where, consequently, every operation must be performed to the best possible advantage, no one need hope for success who does not possess an amount of capital equal to forty dollars per acre, for procuring implements, animals, seeds, manure and labor.—"No prudent man," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "*ought* to rent more than he has that amount, at least, of available capital to go on with."

If, therefore, our farmers generally laid down, at the commencement of their labors, the great fundamental principle that capital as well as farms is indispensable to success—that they might as well undertake to run a car on a single rail, as to farm with land only, or capital—that they must especially lay in a heavy amount of that most efficient of all kinds of capital, *thorough knowledge*—they need no longer complain that they have a machine they cannot profitably manage—a locomotive without fuel, or without a competent engineer to take charge of its levers.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Ten Rules to be observed in making Butter.

In making good butter there are several nice operations to be gone through with, which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought and experience.

1. On milking clean, fast yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairyman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd; better pay double the price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans about half full each will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in but one pan; the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, milk keeps sweet longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes loppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold soft water is one of its preserving qualities, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle; very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of ground salt; the quantity varies according to the state it is taken from the churn; if soft, more—if hard, less; always taking taste for the surest guide.

8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, is for the purpose of giving it greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter mall; and when butter is put into wooden vessels, they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing, cover the butter with a wet cloth, and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the salt can easily be removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.

Butter made in this way will keep any length of time required.

☞He who prays as he ought, will endeavor to live as he prays. He that can live in sin, and abide in the ordinary duties of prayer, never prays as he ought. A truly gracious praying frame is utterly inconsistent with the love of or reserve for any son.

Stirring the Soil.

Few farmers disbelieve, in fact, in the advantages of thoroughly pulverizing and stirring the soil, yet many are so faint in faith or indolent in practice, as not to show appreciation of it. It is a matter which needs no argument, as every observant man, who has worked in the soil a half dozen years is perfectly aware. The finer the particles of earth, and the looser it is kept by cultivation, the better will crops requiring open culture, thrive. In all manipulations of the soil this is the great object aimed at, and the more effectually it is done the better. The Corn crop would be all the better, if the cultivator were passed through it once a week until "knee high." It is an old song among gardeners, that

"The more we hoe,
The more we grow."

The Gardener's Text Book says:—Hoeing is of benefit even when there are no weeds to destroy; and in fact it should be the object to keep, rather than to get them out of beds. Hoeing makes the ground sweet, and open to the atmosphere; whereby the crops are much sooner brought to maturity, and in greater perfection. Strange as it may seem, keeping the surface light and porous, will prevent the parching effect of drought.—Thus, in a dry season, a well-tilled garden suffers less than a field of grain on the opposite side of the fence.

During the day time, the loose soil imbibes heat freely, and transmits it to the most distant rootlets, securing to them that warmth which is so essential to a vigorous growth; but at the approach of evening, when the temperature of the air falls, a reverse action takes place, and the heat is radiated or thrown off quite as rapidly as it was received. If, on a hot day, you fill a pitcher with cold water, in a few moments you will find the outside covered with drops of moisture, and it is a common expression that the "pitcher sweats." Instead, however, of the drops having been drawn through the pores of the vessel like perspiration through the skin, they are drops of vapor condensed from the surrounding air upon the cold pitcher. So with the soil at evening; as soon as by the radiation of heat it becomes colder than the atmosphere, that moisture which we call dew is condensed, and transmitted to the roots. The extent of this beautiful operation is just in proportion to the looseness of the surface. Thus Cobbet says, "A man will raise more moisture, with a hoe or spade, in a day, than he can pour on the earth out of a watering-not in a month."

Interesting Miscellany.

What is Home Without a Daughter?

Boys may not lack affection, but they may lack tenderness. They may not be wanting in inclination to contribute their quota to the Paradise of home but they may be wanting in the ability to carry out their inclination. The son of a household is like a young and vigorous sapling—the daughter is like a fragile vine.

We know a home which once rejoiced in the sunny smiles and musical accents of an only daughter. She was a lovely child—womanly beyond her years:—

"Full of gentleness of calmest hope,
Of sweet and quiet joy!"

The child never breathed who evinced a more affectionate reverence, a more reverential affection for her parents than did she. Instead of waiting fer their commands she anticipated them—instead of lingering until they made known their wishes, she studied their wishes out. Morning broke not in that household until she awoke—the night was not dark until her eyes were closed. How they loved her! did her father and her mother; and of how many pictures of the future was she subject.

"It is a fearful thing that Love and Death dwell in the same world," says Mrs. Hemans. "Fearful!" It is maddening—it is a truth that is linked with despair.

Suddenly like a thief in the night, there came a messenger from Heaven for the child—saying that the Lord had need of her.—She meekly bowed her head—and, at midnight, "went forth to meet the Bridegroom." The last minute of the last hour of the last day of the last month was hallowed by her death. She went and came back no more! Years have worn away since then, but still there is agony in the household whose sun went down when she departed. The family circle is incomplete—there is no daughter there! The form that once was hers reposes among the congenial charms of nature and art; they have made the place of her rest beautiful. If the grass grows rank upon her grave, it is because it is kept wet with tears.

Of a truth, "a home without a girl in it is only half blest; it is an orchard without blossoms, and a spring without song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedar, but daughters by the fireside, are like roses in Sharon."

KINDNESS.—Would it not please you to pick up a string of gold, diamonds and precious stones, as you pass along the street?—It would make you feel happy for a month to come. Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask? By dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant words, as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost—of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child. See the diamonds drop from her cheek. Take the hand of that friendless boy. Bright pearls flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected. A joy suffuses his cheek more brilliant than the most splendid precious stones. By the wayside mid the city's din, and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bless.—You will feel happier, when resting on your pillow at the close of the day, than if you had picked up a score of perishing diamonds. The latter fade and crumble in time—the former grows brighter with age, and produces happier reflections forever.

"So Tired."

BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

"Weary of life? ah no—but of life's woe;
Weary of its troubles and its cares!
Willing to rest—because so well I know
What draughts the hand of passion still prepares.

"So tired!"

A little child came panting in from play, the other night, and climbing into its mother's lap, laid its head upon her bosom, and uttered those two words. I saw the fond young mother brush the golden hair from the darling's moist forehead, and press her lips again and again to the flushed cheeks. The shadows of evening were falling fast around us, and the birds had already sung themselves to sleep. Little shoes and stockings were drawn off and laid aside—little weary feet bathed and cooled—a little night dress took the place of the pretty blue frock and white apron, and the boy was quiet. With a sight of satisfaction he nestled closer in her arms; his blue eyes closed, and her cradle song grew lower and lower as his breath came longer and more regularly through his parted lips. Happy sleep of childhood! She arose and went softly to her own room, to lay him in his little crib, and I was left alone. Heaven knows what memory of a time when I, too, was cradled upon a loving breast—when the dead mother, whose face I cannot remember, sung to me in the twilight—came over me as I took up the infant's cry,

"So tired!"

A man of business—a man whose name is a bond on Wall street. Why should he lean his head upon his hand and sigh as the words fall from his lips? Tired of his gay and busy life, of his elegant home, his fair daughters and his fashionable wife? Tired of these, and longing for the little red farm-house up among the hills of his native home, where he used to play, a bare-footed, light hearted boy? Even so, strange as it may seem! Yet not so much for the farm house, as for the happiness and innocence that staid behind it, and which he can never hope to find in his dusty office, or splendid home.

"So tired!"

She has been a loving wife and indulgent mother. Six strong sons had she reared beside that cottage hearth, but the grave has claimed them all but two, and those the world has taken. The husband of her youth died long ago; and to day, her sixtieth birthday, she sits alone in the deserted homestead. To her boys she is "the old woman," to the brilliant wives, "a good old thing, but so old fashioned;" to their homes and their children almost a stranger. Her tears fall fast as she thinks of them in the distant city gay, prosperous, wealthy, and happy, yet not remembering her on this day, even a line to say, "Dear mother; I love you." This is her reward for years of toil, care and anxiety. She has outlived her generation, and when she dies, she will hardly be missed by those to whom she has given health and strength, and life itself. Poor, lonely old woman! Well may the bitter tears fall fast well may you long to die! For this is often the return for love and devotion that has outwatched the stars, and seen the moon grow pale!

"So tired!"

Yes, turn from the brilliant crowd that listens eagerly for every word you utter, fair songstress, and heed what your heart is saying. Words of fire may fall from your rapid pen—your own wild soul may stamp its impress upon the page before you—the world may place the crown of laurel upon your bowed head—but it will be a diadem of thorns. In the height of triumph—in the fever of success—there will come a sudden pause, and the iron will enter your soul as you remember that one voice is silent, and one face still, calm, and cold. Fame, wealth, success—oh! what are these to happiness? Vanity—vanity all, and the "vexation of spirit," and you bow your head and weep to think it should be so!

"So tired!"

Oh! little child, not yet released from thy mother's care, it would be better for thee to sleep in the tranquil sleep of death, within the shelter of her arms, than to tread the path which we are treading! There are sharp thorns hidden among the fairest flowers—there are the treacherous quicksands in the sweetest valleys. God help thee, boy, for only a hand from heaven can lead thee safely there. The golden hair will turn to silver, it may be, and the blue eye will wear an anxious look, before the painful journey is half done, and evil shapes will mock and mutter when thy heart faileth thee, and thy steps are faint.

"So tired!"

My boy, cling closer to thy mother's breast! For a day will surely come when thy lips will utter these self-same words, and she will not be beside thee, to hush thee into forgetfulness of all thy trouble. God help thee, then, and lead thee to the only refuge "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are to rest!"

WHITEWASHING FRUIT TREES.—In some agricultural works, we find the practice of whitewashing fruit trees recommended as a preventive of disease. In many sections this practice has prevailed extensively, yet a slight examination will satisfy any one that the fruit orchards thus treated are not in better condition than those upon which whitewash has not been used. Analogy leads us to the inference that a clean, healthy skin is as indispensable to the health and longevity of trees and plants, as it undoubtedly is in the case of animals. The functions performed by the skin of the one, and the bark of the other, are, in many respects, analogous; and in the case of the latter, it is generally well known that any prominent, or even temporary obstruction of the cutaneous organs, is certain to produce disease.—*Maine Farmer.*

Philosophy and fact are with the "Farmer," in our opinion.

☞Words are but little things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their power. Fitly spoken they fall like sunshine, the dew, and fertilizing rain; but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail and the desolating tempest.

The Grandeur of Nature.

We live peaceably on the surface of the earth, while oceans of fire roll beneath our feet. In the interior of the globe the everlasting forge is at work. How dreadful must an earthquake be, when we are told by Pliny that twelve cities in Asia Minor were swallowed in one night. Not a vestige remained—they were lost in the tremendous forever! Millions of beings have been swallowed up while flying for safety. In the bowels of the earth Nature performs her wonders at the same moment that she is firing the heavens with her lightnings. Her thunders roll above our heads and beneath our feet, where the eye of mortal man never penetrated. In the vast vortex of the volcano the universal forge empties its melted metals. The roar of Etna has been the knell of thousands, when it poured forth its cataract of fire over one of the fairest portions of the earth, and swept into ruins ages of industry. In the reign of Titus Vespasian, in the year 70, the volcano of Vesuvius dashed its fiery billows to the clouds, and buried in burning lava the cities of Herculaneum, Stabie and Pompeii, which then flourished near Naples. In the streets once busy with the hum of industry, and where the celebrated ancients walked, the modern philosopher now stands and ruminates upon fallen grandeur. While the inhabitants were unmindful of the danger which awaited them; while they were busied with the plans of wealth and greatness, the irresistible flood of fire came roaring from the mountain, and shrouded them in eternal night. Seventeen centuries have rolled over them, and their lonely habitations and works remain as their monuments. They were swept away in the torrent of time—the waves of ages have settled over them, and art alone has preserved her memory. Great Nature, how sublime are all thy works!

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—Earth has some sacred spots, where we feel like loosing the shoes from our feet, and treading with reverence; where common words of social converse seem rude, and friendship's hands have lingered in each other, where vows have been plighted, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh, how thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through unmeasured space, to visit them. But of all the spots on this green earth none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting the resurrection, those we have once loved and cherished—our brothers, or our children. Hence, in all ages, the better part of mankind have chosen and loved spots of the dead; and on these spots they have loved to wander at eventide, to meditate. But of all places, even among the charnel houses of the dead, none is so sacred as a mother's grave.

There sleeps the nurse of our infancy—the guide of our youth—the counsellor of all our riper years—our friend when others deserted us; she whose heart was a stranger to every other feeling but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake. With sentiments like these I turned aside from the gaities of life to the narrow habitation of the dead. I wandered among those who commenced life with me in hope. Here distinctions are now forgotten; at least by the slumbers around me. I saw the rich and the great, who scorned the poor, and shunned them as if infected by the plague, quietly sleeping by their side.

The Kitchen.

Talk of the parlor with its touch-me-not elegance—we care nought for it. Let its covered magnificence riot in darkness, its red velvet lie in shrouds—its pictures gaze dimly through crape, its splendid piano stand dumb in its linen cover—its worsted roses and pinks, and gill flowers remain unplucked in dark corners, its carpet bloom unseen.—Let shutters and double curtains exclude every ray of light; it is welcome to its darkness and its solitude, while we can have the pleasant, airy, yellow floored, uncarpeted kitchen.

This is the place for real enjoyment; the kitchen with bright shelves and clean white tables, white with time. The kitchen with its comfortable old easy chairs and broad shining hearth, and crackling, blazing fire.

We do not mean the kitchen in the great house, where lazy servants have entire control, and the lady of the house never sets her foot within its precincts, but the homely comfortable kitchen of the well-to-do working man, where the tea-kettles sing together and the little children prattle around the mother, while hands set the table for tea.

There may be snow in the gleaming, or sun arrows lodged in the tops of trees—there may be city walls about, or blue water and undulating hills. It matters not—in such a place, everything smacks of pure comfort.

Make the kitchen attractive and pleasant by all means. How absurd to keep one room in constant state, as it were, for the pleasure of a chance call, or a few party-going friends. We wish not further evidence of a bad house-keeper, than to see her parlor in full dress, her kitchen down at the heel, and her chambers in confusion. Make your home-place the most agreeable, or if your many duties allow not time to attend to them as thoroughly as you wish to its adornment and refinement, throw open the doors of your best room and let your family enjoy it. Pray, who should not?—*Boston Cultivator.*

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemly unimportant events of life succeed one another.—As the snow gathers so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a single action, but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

☞Try to do good.

A Trickster.

That Wilmot is nothing but a tricky politician is fully shown by his career. The first we ever heard of him, was an insane movement to elect Col. R. M. Johnston, a slave-holder, President. This speculation failed.

For some time after this he behaved pretty well, and got to Congress. He there distinguished himself by voting for the repeal of the tariff of '42, for which nearly all his present supporters denounced him as a traitor to Pennsylvania, and a dough-faced truckler to the south. Frightened by their denunciations, he offered his anti-slavery proviso, at the instance of the Van Buren's, in order to defend himself against the accusations of the whigs. In 1848 he pledged himself to support the nominee of the Baltimore convention for President, which pledge he violated, and supported Van Buren.

The next we heard of him he was boring the legislature for a new judicial district in his locality, with a view to the Judgeship.—He begged the democrats to do this, in order that he might "get out of politics for a while" and then come back again to the democratic party. The district was made for him, he was elected Judge, but he did not "get out of politics," and in 1851 supported Col. Bigler for Governor. In 1852 he was an active supporter of Gen. Pierce.—During the know-nothing furor of 1854, he professed to be with that party and wanted to be its nominee for United States Senator. Failing in this he assisted in defeating its nominee, and then joined with the abolitionists to get up a "republican" party, and thus put down the know-nothings. There never was an instance in which he acted with the whigs, but he always denounced them with much bitterness.

He never stood well with the democratic party, and never attained any position in it.

His plotting, drivelling, tricky disposition is well exemplified by a recent transaction. To make people believe he has some faith in his election he resigns his Judgeship, but very careful was he not to do it until within less than three months of the election. Had he resigned three months before, the people of the district would have elected a Judge this fall for the term of ten years, but as three months do not elapse between his resignation and election, the Governor appoints until the second election, a year hence! So, Mr. Wilmot can be defeated this fall for Governor and obtain his Judgeship again in a year.

This is characteristic of the man. His whole political career stamps him as a mere trickster, and his last act establishes the fact beyond controversy.

Do the people want such a man for Governor? If they take him they may depend they will have "to pay the piper."—*Clinton Democrat.*

Who is a Gentleman?

A gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms and conventionalities of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak, and act, and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something much beyond this. At the base of all his ease and refinement, and tact and power of pleasing, is the same spirit which lies at the root of every christian virtue. It is the thoughtful desire of doing in every instance to others as he would that others should do unto him. He is constantly thinking, not indeed how he may give pleasure to others by the sense of pleasing, but how he can show them respect, how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society he scrupulously ascertains the position of every one with whom he is brought in contact, that he may give to each his due honor.—He studies how he may avoid touching upon any subject which may needlessly hurt their feelings—how he may abstain from any allusion which may call up a disagreeable or offensive association. A gentleman never alludes to, never appears conscious of any personal defect, bodily deformity, inferiority of talent, of rank, of reputation, in the persons in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority—never ridicules, never boasts, never makes a display of his own powers, or rank, or advantages; never indulges in habits which may be offensive to others.

WAIT.—Of course it is very hard to wait. No matter whether you have to wait in certainty or in doubt; whether for the fulfilment of a promise or the arrival of a "shipload of money," waiting is tedious, and one feels that patience is a virtue. Young Hopeful cannot wait for dinner, and spoils his appetite and digestion with apples and bread and butter. Older grown, he cannot wait for his majority, and borrows.—Tell people to wait, and they answer that life is all waiting; and have waited long enough, and waiting makes fools. Yet waiting is the school of moral strength. The grandest achievements have to be waited for. Small minds are always fizzing and leaking; so when the time comes, they are found either stale or empty.—*London Times.*

☞Dr. Franklin in England in the year 1775, was asked by a nobleman what would satisfy the Americans? He answered that it might be compromised in a few "Re's," which he immediately wrote on a piece of paper—thus:—

Re-call your forces.
Re-store Castle William.
Re-pair the damages done in Boston.
Re-peal your unconstitutional acts.
Re-nounce your pretensions to taxes.
Re-fund the duties you have extorted.—
After this,
Re-quire and
Re-ceive payment for the destroyed tea and with the voluntary grants of the Colonies, and then
Re-joice in a happy
Re-conciliation.

☞Avoid, as you value the prosperity of your own souls, and your mutual peace and comfort, all idle disputings about words to no profit, observing that "strifes of words are not only barren of profit, but productive of envy, railing and evil surmising."

☞There is a gentleman in Boston so polite that he begs his own pardon every time he tumbles down. Being good natured he always grants it.

☞Never expect to go to the throne of grace, without having some stumbling block thrown in your way. Satan hates prayer, and always tries to hinder it.

☞"I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?"

"Don't know, sir; 'taint been nowhere since we lived here."

☞Brown says that though "brevity is the soul of wit," it is "no joke" to be short on change. Brown knows.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 16, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Advertisements.

Attention is invited to the advertisements of sales of real estate, &c., in our paper. It will be seen that Judge Gwin, Administrator, &c., offers for sale the Real Estate of Robert Allison, dec'd, situate in Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties.——The Real Estate of Peter Sassaman, dec'd, in Jackson township, will be sold by the Executors on Saturday, 26th inst.——The Real Estate of Wm. Hays, dec'd, in Jackson township, will be sold by the Executor on Thursday, the 8th day of October.——Nicholas C. Decker, Trustee, will sell the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West township, on Saturday the 10th day of October.——Henry Brewster, Esq., administrator, will sell the Real Estate of Dawson C. Smalley, late of Shirley township, dec'd, on Tuesday the 20th day of October.——A. W. Benedict, Esq., Auditor, publishes five "Notices."——John C. Couch, Administrator, notice of administration on the Estate of Ann S. Hays, late of Jackson township, dec'd.——John Fareira & Co., Philadelphia, advertise "Fancy Furs for Ladies."

BOOK NOTICES.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS FOR THE MILLION: Containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-Five Receipts, Facts, Directions, Knowledge, etc., in the Useful, Ornamental and Domestic Arts, and in the Conduct of Life, being a complete Family Directory and Household Guide for the Million, relative to all kinds of Accomplishments, Amusements, Beauty, Birds, Building, Children, Cookery, Courtship, Dress, etc., Economy, Etching, Etiquette, Flowers, Gardening, Grecian Painting, Health, Home, Housekeeping, Ladies' Work, Feather Work, Manners, Marriage, Medicines, Needlework, Nursing, Out-Door Work, Painting, Phrenology, Potichomanie, Poultry, Riding, Swimming, Surgery, Domestic Temperance, Trees, etc. Women's Duties, Words of Washington, etc. By MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. Complete in one large volume of near 800 pages, neatly bound in cloth. Price One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents a copy.

This is a thorough and practical Encyclopædia for the whole country. From its pages, those who have not leisure from business, nor aptitude for mental toil, may obtain information which is the fruit of years of hard study, and an acquaintance with thousands of volumes. The whole is arranged with an Alphabetical Index to every receipt in the whole work, whereby any one can turn to anything in it in a moment, and see entire for a summary.

Every receipt, every precept in this book is practical, and has been tested, tried and proved worthy of credit.—If properly followed, the directions found in the volume will infallibly produce the promised result.

Those little secrets of the Arts, which professors sell so dear, through long courses of lessons, are here displayed and put in a form that any person may use them with great profit.

Here, for the first time, those golden rules of conduct, which our WASHINGTON framed for his own guidance in early life, are set before the people; extracted from the ponderous historic volumes in which they have hitherto been preserved; these wise maxims will now be accessible to all.

The young, the inexperienced, and those who live far from seminaries and cities, will, in this book, find directions that will be useful in every emergency of life, and that instruction which will stand them, instead of what is termed an accomplished education. It is a book that should be owned by every male and female in the land, and should be at every fireside.

The experienced housekeeper, whose pride it is to add to the comforts of her home, and the happiness of her family, may here increase her store of useful receipts; others who seek to embellish life by elegant accomplishments, will find in these pages, invaluable directions to further their pursuits. In short, the seekers of amusement and of utility, must agree that in *possessing "Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million,"* they will have a *Multum in Parvo,* the most complete work of the kind in the whole world.

Copies of the work, will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage,* on any one remitting the price of the work, to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LOST DAUGHTER; AND OTHER TRUE STORIES OF THE HEART. *By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.* Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Eolina," "Marcus Warland," "Love after Marriage," "Robert Graham," etc. etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one Dollar.

Read the following opinion of it by the Editor of the "Dollar Newspaper." As a successful writer of sketches Mrs. Hentz is, in our opinion unequaled in this country, and her continuous stories are marked by all the characteristics that proclaim the true novelist—a natural and ably developed plot, great powers of imagination and construction, purity of feeling, and evident earnestness of purpose on the part of the author, without which the reader cannot feel interested in any story, while she possesses also the artistic skill which causes the interest of the reader to increase as the tale proceeds, to the end of the last chapter. All who have read "Linda," and "Rena," or the Snow Bird, will readily acknowledge this; while the "Banished Son," and "Love after Marriage," attest to her excellence as a sketch writer. Every one feels, while reading her tales, that the writer herself must possess the virtue, and patriotism, and religious sentiment she inculcates, and we knew many who had no personal acquaintance with the author who esteemed her as a dear friend.—Mrs. Hentz was the most successful female writer that our country has produced, and Mr. Peterson has published "The Lost Daughter," uniformly with her "Linda," "Courtship and Marriage," the "Banished Son," &c., in a beautiful duodecimo volume. She combined power of delineation and grace of style in a remarkable degree, and was a close observer of human nature, so that all her characters seem as natural as life, while she always had a moral aim in her writings, which commends them to the fireside of every family in the land as profitable and pleasant reading. We must commend to her many former admirers this posthumous edition of her last nouvellettes, and we are sure they will be eagerly inquired for by all whenever the work is announced for sale.

This work is now in press, and will be ready for sale, on Saturday, Sept. 26th. Copies of either edition will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage,* on remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter. Address, T. B. PETERSON, No. 306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞The Bedford County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair in Bedford, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of October next. Quite an attractive exhibition is promised.

Reasonable Men, Reflect!

The *Clinton Democrat* remarks, that a few years ago, the opposition to the Democratic party professed to believe that the welfare of the Nation depended on a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. Now they have as their candidate for Governor an advocate of FREE TRADE, who was in Congress and voted against their protective tariff.

Later, they professed that the CATHOLICS and FOREIGNERS threatened ruin to the country, and made it their sole principle of politics that these classes should be prohibited from holding office and voting. So essential did they regard this profession, that they organized "Councils" and placed their members under the obligation of an oath to vote against all Catholic and foreign born citizens. Now they openly repudiate the latter half of this profession (hoping by this subterfuge to get the votes of foreign born citizens)—abandon their councils, their oaths, and their party name—and tell us that the fate of the nation now depends on making war on the Southern States!!! Once the tariff was everything—then Catholics and Foreigners were everything—now Negroes are everything!!!

All this shows the opposition to be a party of humbugs, ready to make any profession to suit the times, and sincere in nothing.—Will sober minded people act with such a party? Why not join the old Democracy, who never change who have made this nation what it is, who have governed it with a degree of success which commands the admiration of the world—the party of the people, the Constitution, and of the whole Nation—who would have white men to govern us—who would have the people of every State to live as brethren, in religious harmony and brotherly love—the only party that has the nerve to fight fanaticism in every form and on all occasions, which never stoops to compromise with error for the sake of success—the great party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of SNYDER and SHUNK, which proclaims equality of rights and privileges to all white men, and maintains the right of white men to govern themselves everywhere and on all occasions!

HON. WM. P. SCHELL.—The *Pennsylvanian* in speaking of the nomination of Mr. Schell as the democratic candidate for Senator from this district, remarks—"Mr. Schell is a gentleman of fine talents and much Legislative experience, and in the responsible position of Speaker of the House, which he filled with rare acceptability, displayed the finest administrative and business qualities. He enjoys an enviable popularity in his District, and we hope to see him triumphantly elected."

JOHN H. LIGHTNER.—*We are pleased to hear that with all the bitter opposition made to the success of this* gentleman, he is keeping his opponent and the opposition very uneasy. Mr. Lightner is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the taxpayers of the county, and should he be elected we believe he will make an excellent officer.

☞HENRY GLAZIER, the opposition candidate for Register and Recorder, is a very respectable, honest and clever old gentleman, and because he is such, his political friends expect everybody to vote for him. J. B. Carothers, the Democratic candidate for the same office, is a man Mr. G's equal in every respect, but he is not nor never has been a Know Nothing, which gives Mr. G. some little advantage in that circle of his peculiar friends. If Mr. C. should not be elected it will not be because he is not as competent to discharge the duties of the office, as honest or as worthy a man as Mr. G. We hope for Mr. C's success.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—This is one of the most important officers in the county, and the taxpayers should feel a lively interest in making a good selection. THOS. OZBURN, the Democratic candidate, is an active business man, and would make an economical County Commissioner.

STILL THEY COME.—We have received from T. P. Campbell, Esq., several very fine tomatoes, the largest (with but one exception) we have yet received. Also an extraordinary bunch of grapes.

We have also received from Mr. John Colder, one tomatoe weighing *two and a half pounds* good weight. Who can beat it.

The gentlemen have our thanks.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—Mr. JOHN FRISCH has just received a splendid assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Persons in want of such articles should give Mr. F. a call.

☞Will the radical Democracy of Huntingdon county support Mr. Caldwell, their candidate for Prothonotary.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

Yes, sir. Your *falsehoods* that Mr. Caldwell has been a know nothing will make him votes he otherwise would not have received. The radical Democracy are right side up for Mr. Caldwell. He will make a most excellent Prothonotary.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, September 10th, amounted to - - - - - 2,567 tons.
For the season, - - 61,576 "

☞Unbounded modesty is nothing more than unavowed vanity; the too humble obedience is sometimes a disguised impertinence.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 9, 1857.—The House met. Present:

Chief Burgess—John Simpson.
Ass't Burgesses—Thomas Fisher.
Town Council—Messrs. Africa, Bergans, Benedict, Murray, Port, Snare and Swoope.

On motion the Chief Burgess was directed to enter the Bond of John Snyder, Collector, for 1855, on the Prothonotary's Docket, and proceed to collect the same according to law.

Bills of William Lewis for $11, and John A. Nash for $5, both for printing, were read, and orders granted.

On motion, Peter Swoope, Sr., was elected Collector of the Borough tax for the current year.

On motion, the Burgesses were directed, in connection with Wm. Dorris, Jr., Esq., to settle with Alexander Carmon, contractor for the Muddy Run Culvert. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Secretary.*

☞THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for September has been received. It contains many interesting and valuable articles from able pens.

☞The Doylestown *Democrat* says that the real Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the lower section of Bucks county.—In the vicinities of Falls, Morrisville, and Bristol townships, several persons have already died of the disease.

SAM SUED IN KENTUCKY AND PLEADS HE IS DEAD.—Yesterday a suit was tried in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, Kentucky, Judge Moore presiding, brought by Shipley & Brothers, engravers, for seals engraved for the Know Nothing Grand Council of Kentucky, and other Councils in that State. The action was against A. D. Smalley and Major Caldwell, who were the agents of the Council in ordering the seals.

Ira Root and R. M. Webster appeared for the plaintiffs, and John W. Stevenson (recently elected Democratic member of Congress) for the Know Nothings.

A large amount of correspondence between the litigants was read, all very affectionate, commencing "Dear Brother," and ending "Yours Fraternally." Mr. Stevenson, counsel for the Know Nothings, contended that, as Sam was dead, the suit should be brought against the administrators of Sam's estate, and not against the defendants for $392 50. The original bill was for $350; the balance was interest.

A National Thanksgiving Day.

The suggestion contained in the following paragraph in the St. Louis *Intelligencer,* will, we doubt not, meet with a hearty response from all sections of the country:

A real millenium seems to be extended over the United States. To the boon of almost unexampled good crops, enjoying from the Northern Lakes to the Southern Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the prairies of the Kaw and the great Platte, and promising to enrich labor wherever it has applied its sturdy hand to the plough, we are permitted by a kind Providence to enjoy the priceless blessing of general health. Men are not only furnished with plentiful harvests and well stored larders; but they are also blessed with that abundant health which permits the full enjoyment of the bounties of nature.

Never have we had such general national health. Never had we such uniform good crops. Never have we had such good prices of products. Never have we had such an amount of precious metals in our country—the basis of all sound commerce. In fine, never before has the nation seemed more peaceful, happy and prosperous. It well becomes us to have one general Thanksgiving day, simultaneous throughout the Union, to acknowledge those accumulated and manifold blessings.

A Tough Chicken Story.

The Hartford *Courant* vouches for the truth of the following:—"A gentleman of Hartford has a Bantam hen, which, at the time of the powerful rain on Sunday, Aug. 2, had been sitting on eight eggs two weeks. After the storm was nearly over, the nest was found under water, and the hen standing up in the nest, trying to cover the eggs. The eggs were taken to another nest, in another building, but the hen refused to cover them, and insisted upon occupying the box in the old coop. The eggs were left undisturbed from Sunday until the following Wednesday, when they were again placed under the hen, and in one week's time eight chickens were hatched out—four black and four white ones! and what is more singular, the white ones have the appearance of being constantly wet while the black ones appear natural.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SLAVERY.—On the 1st of August— the anniversary of West India emancipation—when our American free negroes were celebrating the event and singing hosannahs to Queen Victoria, the London *Times* used the following language:

"The worthy men who extinguished slavery and ruined our West India possessions are very touchy, very obstinate, very inconvertible on that tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; *it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were and after all, increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands.* After many attempts at indirect discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognize and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into something more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are the men of the past that they did right in their days, and they cannot be improved upon in our days."

☞Where gold and silver dwell in the heart, faith, hope and love, are out of doors. —*Danish proverb.*

Seduction by a Clergyman.

The Trenton *State Gazette* of Monday relates the particulars of a case of Seduction that occured in Burlington, New Jersey, on Friday last. The perpetrator of the crime was the Rev. Wm. Sutherland, a clergyman and a married man, and the victim a young lady only fifteen years of age, of a respectable family, and a member of his Church.—He had persuaded her to come to his house, (in the absence of his wife) under the pretence of desiring her to assist several other young ladies of his congregation in arranging the books in his library. When she entered the library, she was surprised to find herself alone, but was prevailed upon to remain, and during her stay there, the libidinous scoundrel succeeded in accomplishing the poor girl's ruin.

Great excitement was aroused amongst the people of Burlington, when the perpetration of the outrage became known, and the clerical hypocrite was obliged to flee for life. He succeeded in getting off. Had he been taken so high ran the public indignation, he would most probably have been lynched.

MORMONS FLEEING FROM SALT LAKE.—The Omaha *Times,* Nebraska, says that nineteen wagons, containing upwards of a hundred Mormons direct from Salt Lake, passed through that city last week, on their way back to the States. They have abjured the Mormon doctrine, as practiced in Utah, and express great dissatisfaction at the state of affairs in that country. They report having had great difficulty in getting out of the Mormon Territory, being compelled to travel cautiously from one settlement to another, and finally to seperate and leave in small bands to prevent suspicion and avoid the watchful spies of Brigham Young.

General Packer.

It is gratifying to observe the manner in which our candidate for Governor is received, on his visits to the various portions of the State. It is a very natural and ordinary thing that politicians should be enthusiastic in the immediate presence of their leader.—In General PACKER'S case, however, there is a degree of respect, perhaps we should say affection, for the person of the man, very rarely displayed. This is not surprising to those who know him most intimately. General PACKER'S appearance, address and conversation would make a deep impression anywhere. He would be regarded by those who saw him for the first time, as a gentleman of cultivated manners and perfect knowledge of the world. A nearer approach would show him to be a man of frank, generous and manly character, with nothing to conceal either in his life or his sentiments; but those only who know him best, know to what an extent he is a man of close thought, whose opinions are made up for himself from actual experience and reflection, and with what spirit and eloquence he is capable of defending every conclusion which he has adopted.

As a candidate for Governor the Democratic party have been peculiarly fortunate in his selection. There is perhaps not a man in the State better informed on every question which concerns her interests. His labors as an editor and his services as a Senator and Representative, as Speaker of the House, as Auditor General, Canal Commissioner, &c., have given him an amount of information on every subject of public concern not to be obtained from books, and not to be acquired short of a reasonably long life. He could, we will venture to say, give from memory the history, cost, advantages, and disadvantages of every canal and railroad improvement in Pennsylvania. In regulating our banks and currency at different periods in the Commonwealth's history, he has taken a prominent and successful part. In protecting her manufacturing interests he has always been foremost, without advocating any principles injurious to the welfare of sister States. On the vexed question which his opponent has been discussing for ten years, in nearly the same speech, General PACKER has at all times held the views entertained by the great Democratic party of the Nation, now fast becoming the sentiment of all rational men. On the question of temperance, an effort was made in the present campaign to create some excitement that might operate to the disadvantage of the party but it was found on investigation that although exceedingly temperate in his life, General PACKER had simply said as a Senator that he was willing to abide by any decision which the people by a vote might render on the subject of the sale of liquors.—No advocate of Democratic principles could have said less, and no honest man could have required more.

In his intellectual accomplishments, Mr. PACKER has few superiors. He possesses as a writer a facility and readiness which can seldom be acquired out of an editor's chair. While he seems to form his opinions with caution and with a regard to the severest accuracy, his style of expressing them is clear natural and bold. As a speaker, he unites with a commanding presence and a copious flow of language, a quickness in bringing his resources to an attack or reply, which render him a most efficient advocate and a very formidable adversary. During his term in the Senate he took rank as one of the ablest debaters in that body.

As the speaker of a deliberative assembly he was equally distinguished. Said a veteran politician sitting in the lobby during a stormy debate in the House over which General PACKER was president, "That man never had his equal as Speaker except in Henry Clay." As a legislator, he had another quality which in these times especially should not pass unnoticed. Every man knew him to be pure. A breath of suspicion never fell upon his name. The thought never arose in any human breast that he had betrayed a trust or forfeited a confidence reposed in him. He has yet to exhibit these qualities in a higher sphere, and to that he will be transferred by the popular will on the second Tuesday of October.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞Yesterday our devil facetiously asked us "Why is the Republican party in this State like a field of wheat?" We gave it up, and he answered: "Because it will be thrashed this fall."—*Advertiser.*

And also should have added, that it is so full of rust and weevil that it is not worth thrashing.—*Logan Gazette,* Old Line Whig.

Mr. Buchanan and the Administration.

The political atmosphere is in an unusual state of calm. After the intense political excitement of the past year growing out of the Kansas troubles, and the party and sectional animosity pervading all classes, dividing churches and families, arraying friend against friend, and brother against brother, during the roar and turmoil of the great presidential battle, we see all the excitable elements of the country subsiding into an usual state of quiet. There is a cause for this; a great and powerful cause. It arises from the confidence the great mass of the people have in the firmness, integrity, justice and moderation of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

When popular frenzy was at its highest point during the presidential canvass, and the tide of fanaticism threatened to overthrow the Northern Democracy, that Democracy felt confident that if the result should be favorable to Mr. BUCHANAN, he would succeed in allaying the fury of sectional agitation, and restore peace and confidence to the country. They were not disappointed. No sooner was it ascertained that Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, than the tumult dwindled to a calm; public confidence was restored, sectional jealousy allayed, Kansas tumults subsided, and men congratulated one another that the country had escaped the impending danger of sectional strife and civil war.

Having once tasted the blessings of a peaceful and harmonious administration of the General Government, the people refuse to be again made the material for professional agitators to work upon. In vain do the Republican leaders seek to impress upon the minds of the people the idea that they have been outraged and trampled upon by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; they have no taste for abstractions: in vain does WILMOT traverse the State declaiming against the South and Southern aggressions; they have had enough of this kind of medicine. It has lost its power; it no longer excites and infuriates as it used to do. Calm the people want, and calm they will have from this slavery agitation, and this balm for the wounds of the State they find no where save in a generous reliance upon, and support of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in its efforts to give peace to the country and distracted Kansas, by the firm and equitable application of the doctrine that the majority must and shall govern.

The country never evinced more confidence in an administration than it does in that of Mr. BUCHANAN. The circumstances under which he assumed the reigns of government were peculiar and not remarkably full of presages of peace. A bitter feeling existed between the majority of the North, and the great body of the south; a feeling requiring tact and statemanship to allay. No ordinary hand at the helm of State could have effected as much as Mr. BUCHANAN has in four months of his official career. A less skillful pilot might have wrecked or stranded the vessel among the difficulties by which it was surrounded; yet he has restored public confidence and satisfied the great body of the country that he means what is right, knows what is just, and will execute with firmness. It was to be expected that the politicians who live upon prejudice and excitement would not be satisfied, because it is impossible to satisfy them. The GREELEY'S, the SEWARDS and the WILMOTS of the North, and the KEITTS and ATCHISON'S of the South are not to be appeased, because they are unappeasable. Everything or nothing is their motto, and of course nothing must be their portion. The administration turned a deaf ear to their railing and reviling, and by pursuing the golden mean between their extreme views, has established itself firmly in the great heart of the Nation—and by the Nation we mean national men all over the country.

The construction of his cabinet was the first earnest Mr. BUCHANAN gave of the course he meant to pursue. By selecting truly National men, and discarding those who would lend favor and influence to the extremists on either side, he assumed a position upon which he was impregnable, beside securing the advice and support of Statesmen who could second his efforts for the welfare of the whole country, instead of plotting against them. The people felt the force of this truth, and as soon as the Cabinet was announced a general feeling of satisfaction pervaded all classes of society.

The country has already shown its determination to give to this administration a hearty and generous support by electing a majority of its friends to the next Congress, where the Democratic majority will be at least twenty. With this substantial majority of National Democrats in the House, so lately disgraced by the corruption and political profligacy of Republican rule, to support the administration, and with Governor WALKER in Kansas to give practical efficiency to the act organizing that Territory, we have every reason to believe that the slavery question, so productive of pure, unmixed, evil, will be finally settled. This once accomplished all that could be hoped from Mr. BUCHANAN will be realized, and his administration will be entitled to the gratitude and admiration which we delight to bestow upon that of MADISON and of JACKSON.

MR. WILMOT ON HIS WINDING WAY.—Mr. Wilmot is making speeches to his friends, and shows a good deal of unnecessary industry this warm weather. We sympathize with him. The labor he is undergoing however, is what may be called a sacrifice to consistency. He is compelled to all this dull drudgery by his challenge to General Packer. Having failed to get the General to consent to quarrel and dispute with him all over the State, he is bound to make his own asservations good, and to show the people that, if the Democratic candidate won't join him in stirring the bitter waters of discontent, he must do it himself. Mr. Wilmot has a herculean task before him, and a thankless one; but having pledged himself to it he must even go through with it. This is the penance a man sometimes pays for a hasty act. Had Mr. Wilmot borne his nomination quietly, and put it away in his desk as a memento of his standing with his fellow citizens, instead of getting into a heat, and trying an experiment upon his competitor, he would have taken his defeat as a lazy man takes a lazy nap on a warm afternoon.—*Press.*

☞"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?" "Why at de shop to be sure." "What is de price of sich an article as dat!" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know. *De shop keeper wasn't dar.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY Sept. 12.—The Flour market continues unsettled and dull, and in the absence of an export demand, standard superfine is offered at $5 75@6, and, in some instances, at less, without finding buyers, sales being limited to the wants of the home trade at from $5 75 to $7 50 and $8 for common to extra and fancy family brands. A sale of 150 barrels extra family Flour was made at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet. We quote the former at $4 50 and the latter at $4 ₱ barrel, without sales.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat have fallen off, but the demand, which is only for milling, is limited and prices are about the same, with sales of 4,000 bushels to note at $1 20@1 25 for fair to choice Reds, and $1 30@1 35 for white. Rye is in steady demand at 75 cents. Corn is not much inquired for, but about 5,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow have been sold at 74 cents, in store, and 75 cents afloat. Oats are dull, and 5@6000 bushels good Southern brought 33 cents.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANN S. HAYS, late of Barree township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. COUCH,
Sept. 16, 1857-6t.* *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Catharine Gordon's Estate.—The undersigned *Auditor,* appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Thomas Anderson, Administrator of Catharine Gordon, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday,* the 16th day of *October,* 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-1t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Alexander McKibben's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of Alexander McKibben, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday,* the 16th day of *October,* 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-1t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Jno. F. Spangler's Assignee.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Speer, Assignee of John F. Spangler, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday,* the 17th day of *October,* 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-1t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assignee's Account.—*George Gwin's Assignee.*—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott, Esq., Assignee of George Gwin, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday,* the 17th day of *October,* 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-1t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Graffus Miller, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of William Wagoner, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Thursday,* the 15th day of *October,* 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—There will be exposed to sale, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, on the premises, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of William Hays, dec'd, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, William Porter and others, containing TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, about 125 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and bank barn. There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and a flowing pump of good limestone water at the door of the dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

SAMUEL STEWART,
Executor of William Hays, deceased.
Jackson township, Sept. 16, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West, (now Oneida) township, dec'd, will, on *Saturday,* the 10th day of *October* next, expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that tract of land situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hettrick, and Nicholas C. Decker, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized) having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
Sept. 16, 1857-3t. *Trustee.*

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMALLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the East and North East; by the lands of Swisharts heirs on the North; by Aughwick Creek on the North West; by lands of Jas. M. Bell on the South; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Etnier on the South West, containing about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house with Kitchen attached. A Stone bank barn, Stone Spring house, Stone tenant house, &c., &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smalley dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by

HENRY BREWSTER,
Administrator of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.
Sept. 16, 1857.-5t*

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS,* Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs,* that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.-4m. Philadelphia.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them ta
Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

From the Bedford Gazette.

THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Read his Record and Note his Inconsistencies.

Wm. H. Koontz, the Abolition candidate for Senator in this district, was a member of the "Fillmore and Donelson State Committee of Pennsylvania," under the direction of which committee were placed the interests of the "American" nominee for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in this State, during the last campaign. This Committee held a meeting at the Washington House, in Philadelphia, October 16, 1856, where and when Gen. Koontz was present. During its sittings, the Committee was visited by deputations from the Abolition, and Abolition-Know-Nothing, Fremont State Committees, for the avowed purpose of effecting the formation of a "Union" Electoral Ticket.—These Fremont hucksters hovered about the Fillmore Committee like so many cormorants, eager for the prey which they thought so easily to clutch in their greedy talons; but they were repelled at every onset and spurned from the presence of the men they were tempting to join them in their ignominious purposes. Two, or three, of the twenty-three members of the Fillmore Committee, present at the meeting referred to, alone were willing to sacrifice their party and its candidates to the interests of John C. Fremont. Foremost among these stood WM. H. KOONTZ. Whenever a proposition was made by the Fremont Committees, he voted for it. Whenever an arrangement was proposed that was favorable to the Abolition candidates, his voice was raised in its favor. He voted for the following resolution offered by FR. JORDAN, of Bedford:

"*Resolved*, That if the friends of Fremont "and Dayton accept and support the Ameri- "can Electoral Ticket, at the ensuing elec- "tion, we are willing that said Ticket may "cast the Electoral vote of the State for Fre- "mont and Dayton, in case it will defeat "Mr. Buchanan, and will not elect Fillmore "and Donelson."

This was nothing more, nor less, than an attempt to dispose of the Fillmore strength for the benefit of Fremont, for well did both JORDAN & KOONTZ know that Mr. Fillmore would not receive a sufficient number of Electoral votes to elect him, and, therefore, they were deliberately plotting to transfer the Fillmore party to the ranks of Fremont and Abolitionism. But, when they found themselves foiled in their dastard attempt, in order to save their credit with their "American" constituents in their respective counties, they afterwards voted for a resolution refusing to alter the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket," and rejecting the overtures of the Fremont Committees, and which was couched in the following emphatic language:

"*Resolved*, That we decline to accept either "of the propositions of the Republican State "Committee, satisfied that the Electoral "Ticket already in the field is the only one "on which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can "successfully unite; and pledging it to un- "compromising opposition, and to the defeat "under any and all circumstances of "his "election."

On this resolution Koontz was found voting in the affirmative, thus veering completely about from the position he had assumed in supporting the propositions of the Abolitionists. With this action, the Fillmore committee adjourned, and thus not only left the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket" in the field, but adopted it as THE Ticket to be supported by the friends of Fillmore and Donelson; and that, too, with the approving voice of Wm. H. Koontz. But behold the sequel! A day, or two, subsequent to this meeting of the Fillmore Committee, this same Wm. H. Koontz who had agreed that the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket" was the one that should receive the support of the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, went, side by side, with FR. JORDAN, into a "Buzzard Feast" Convention of the two Fremont Committees, and assisted in forming that most shrewdly planned of ALL political gull-traps, the Abolition "Union Electoral Ticket!"

Nor did his labors for the benefit of the Fremont party, end here. He went about from place to place, making speeches in favor of the "Union Electoral Ticket," and denouncing the "Straight Ticket" which he himself had endorsed. He wrote and published a letter in which he acknowledged that he met with the Fremont Committees, and took part in forming the "Union Electoral Ticket," and in which he tried to defend that Ticket, and said that the *logic of the "Straight Americans" in opposing a 'Union' with the Abolitionists, to him "savored very considerably of corruption and dishonesty."*

Such are some of the tergiversations, somersettings, ground-and-lofty tumblings, shiftings and turnings in politics, performed by the present Abclition candidate for Senator. We ask the honest and intelligent people of Bedford county,—is such a man worthy of your support? Will you, can you, send such a bundle of inconsistencies to Harrisburg as the representative of your political sentiments?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Editor:—While travelling in the cars on Friday evening, 4th inst., I became acquainted with a couple of young men who were on their way to engage in the profession of teaching school in Franklin township.

The old saying that "birds of a feather flock together," was that evening fully illustrated to be a true one, for when we arrived at Spruce Creek we were joined by Messrs. J. D. Brown, A. R. Miller, H. T. White and G. P. Eldredge, gentlemen known as active members of our profession, and the first two of whom are already engaged in said township.

By the way, I must say a word in description of Franklin township. It is one of the largest, richest and most influential townships in our county. The land is equal to any in the county, and the great number of iron works and other manufactories prove that it is rich in minerals, and inhabited by an industrious and persevering people.

It is not only of this that Franklin township may boast, but also of her moral and intellectual worth. There is not a *licensed tavern in the whole township*, but instead, there are three churches, nine school houses, and six or eight Sabbath schools!

The School Directors have proved themselves *worthy* of the trust committed to them, and the attendance and zeal manifested in the Teachers' Institutes held in this, and adjoining townships, during last winter, show conclusively, that Franklin has already enrolled herself among the foremost in the good cause of education.

But excuse my digression, as I have wandered from the subject which was on my mind when I commenced writing.

Mr. J. D. Brown expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his fellow-laborers, and informed us that he had called a meeting of the parents and citizens of the vicinity to be held at his school room that evening.

At the proper hour we repaired thither, and truly we were presented with a refreshing sight. We found the walls adorned with a beautiful set of Outline Maps, Osgood's Cards, &c., furnished by the teacher, who, to use his own expression, "intends to work."

As a copy of the proceedings of the meeting has been handed to me by the Secretary, I will make a few extracts threfrom to show our brethren in other parts of the county, that "Old Franklin" is in motion.

Hook School House, Sept. 4, '57.

The Spruce Creek Teachers' Institute that was so profitably and successfully carried on during the past winter, re-opened on Friday evening, 4th inst., in Mr. J. D. Brown's school room, near Spruce Creek, known as the "Hook School House."

Mr. H. T. White was called to the chair and A. R. Miller appointed Secretary. By request, Mr. Brown stated the object of the meeting, proposed the following subject for discussion, "What are the reciprocal duties of teachers, parents and directors?" and called upon Mr. Eldgedge to open the same, which he did with some able remarks. The discussion was continued by Messrs. B. F. Brown, Miller, Houck, Byer and others.

Mr. John Isett, Sr., then arose and addressed the meeting with practical and forcible suggestions, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed especially to visit, once a week, the Hook school.

The resolution was adopted and Mr. Isett appointed chairman of that committee. The subject before the meeting was then resumed, and warmly discussed, and a deep interest excited in both teachers and citizens.

Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting to be held in Miller's school room on Eden Hill, Friday evening, 18th inst., when the subject of this meeting will be further discussed and other topics introduced. Association adjourned to meet as above.

The Secretary in commenting on the meeting, truly says—"that strong interest is awakened in teachers and parents in this vicinity, for the advancement of the education of youth. The spark of intellect is already enkindled in the minds of the young and their friends, and our united efforts are requisite to secure permanent results."

A TEACHER.

MARRIED.

On August 13th, by Rev. A. B. Still, in Huntingdon, Mr. John O. Murray and Mrs. Jennie C. Jones, both of Huntingdon.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Rev. P. B. Smith, of the Baltimore Conference, and Miss Anna Gray, of Half Moon, Centre county, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Schaiffer, Mr. James Henderson, of Cassville, and Miss Mary E. Hudson, of Clay township.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts.	Time.	Place.
Warriorsmark.	Friday, September 11,	Warriorsmark.
Morris, Monday,	September 14,	Spruce Creek..
Porter, Tuesday,	" 15.	Alexandria.
Franklin, Saturday,	" 19.	Hook School House.
West, Monday,	" 28,	Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree, Tuesday,	" 29,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	" 30,	McAlarey's Fort.
Oneida, Friday,	October 2,	Centre Union.
Brady, Monday,	" 5,	Mill Creek.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Tuesday,	Oct. 6,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	October 7,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 8,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 9,	Centre School House.
Walker, Monday,	" 12,	McConnellstown.
Springfield, Saturday,	" 17,	Maddensville.
Clay, Monday,	" 19,	Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, Tuesday,	" 20,	Cassville.
Tod, Wednesday,	" 21,	Newburg.
Penn, Thursday,	" 22,	Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday,	" 23,	Rough & Ready.
Juniata, Monday,	" 26,	
Henderson, Tuesday,	" 27,	Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, situate in Porter township, about 80 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Collins Hamer on the east, and Cunningham and John Dysart on the south, Wm. Laird's heirs on the west, and Peter Sprankle and Collins Hamer on the north, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, frame barn and stable, a good orchard, and good supply of water. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac D. Roe.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff*.
Huntingdon, September 9, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present. FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.

J. B. FRAZIER,
Sept. 2, 1857.* J. FRAZIER.

N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

ESTATE OF WM. BUCHANAN, dec'd.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Brady township, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on *Thursday, the 8th of October* next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same to the undersigned Auditor, or else be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1857-4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts.

ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others; containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers. MICHAEL FLESHER,

JOSEPH SASSAMAN,
Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.
August 19, 1857.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons desiring a *very superior white lime* can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large draw kiln, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of *the very best quality*. With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is respectfully invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime. JOHN HAGEY,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Coffee Run, Hunt. Co., Pa.

300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.
Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground rent is released*.

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Couts, of Jacob Fockler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 390 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Altoona, in Blair county, a Tract of Patented Land, situate in Allegheny township, in said county, adjoining land of ——Glass, Allen McCartney, Elias Baker, and others, containing about 244 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, lying about 2½ miles from Altoona, and now occupied by Anthony Swiers, as tenant.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, a half lot of ground in the borough of Ebensburg, situate on the south side of High street, it being the northern half of Lot No. 139 in the plan of said borough, having thereon a two story frame dwelling and other improvements, now occupied by Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Chest Spring P. O., in Cambria county, a tract of land situate in Allegheny and Clearfield townships, in Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Adams, Joseph Adams, Michael Fitzgibbons, James McMullin, and of others, containing about 180 acres, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared, with a small log house and barn thereon, now occupied by William McKinzie, and within about one mile of Chest Spring, part of a tract surveyed in name of William Hodge, and patented.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in three equal payments, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.

JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the*

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Saturday,	October 10.
Hollidaysburg,	" 9.
Altoona,	" 8.
Johnstown,	" 7.
Indiana,	" 6.
Greensburg,	" 5.
Lewistown,	" 12.
Mifflin,	" 13.
Harrisburg,	October 14 and 15.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brounton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable*.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

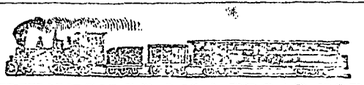
Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, adjoining Jackson's Hotel. It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. FRED. LIST.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857. Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 8.00	Arrive 2.00
M'Connellstown	" 8.20	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	" 8.30	" 1.30
Marklesburg	" 8.45	" 1.15
Coffee Run	" 9.00	" 1.00
Rough & Ready	" 9.15	" 12.45
Cove	" 9.25	" 12.35
Fishers' Summit	" 9.30	" 12.30
Saxton	Arrive 9.50	Leave 12.10
	Leave 10.00	Arrive 12.00
Riddelsburg	" 10.20	" 11.40
Hopewell	Arrive 10.30	Leave p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 4.00	Arrive 8.10
M'Connellstown	" 4.20	" 7.50
Pleasant Grove	" 4.30	" 7.40
Marklesburg	" 4.45	" 7.25
Coffee Run	" 5.00	" 7.10
Rough & Ready	" 5.15	" 6.55
Cove	" 5.25	" 6.45
Fishers' Summit	" 5.30	" 6.40
Saxton	Arrive 5.50	Leave 6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—Price, Three Cents per Square Foot.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved Patent Felt makes a Cheap, Durable and Perfectly Waterproof Roofing, for Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Railroad Stations, Houses, Cottages, Verandahs, Farm Buildings, Cattle and Sheep Sheds, and every other description of Buildings, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither corrodes, cracks nor leaks.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for Lining the Walls of Wooden Houses, Granaries, Barns, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

It is Impervious to wet, and being a non-conductor, counteracts the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

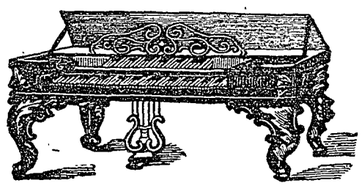
To the Agriculturist, it makes a cheap and effectual Roofing, for Farm Buildings and Sheds; a Covering for Corn and Hay Ricks, also a Defence for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this Felt proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used under Tin or other Roofing, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time deadening sound. Also being a non-conductor, it keeps the upper rooms cool in Summer, and being Waterproof, prevents the Roof from leaking.

August 19, 1857.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Pianos from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their new scale and improved action, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Mr. friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenosha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Goelrel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.*

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES GWIN, Ad'm'r.
De bonis non with will annexed.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine Stock of *Seasonable Goods*, adapted to Best Pennsylvania Trade.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—Terms—*Nett Cash.*
Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The largest assortment and the lowest prices I ever seen, at the New Number. 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention, JOHN DOLL.
144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.
Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to give

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8: Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the Scientific American is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the Scientific American to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the Scientific American as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon. L. T. WATTSON.
July 22, 1857.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,)

On the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies.

The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time. State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon. are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Cantman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Maddon's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaly, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, near Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson. John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district. composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of [illegible] at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district. composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Haner, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district. composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon. in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to each amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective distaicts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

RESOLUTION proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generally assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholders in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

[illegible] one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth: in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

LAND WARRANTS!

WHEELER & EVERETT,
BROKERS,
NEW YORK CITY.

Will pay for Bounty Land Warrants of all denominations, TWO PER CENT. ABOVE MARKET PRICES, until October 10th, we having a large amount to deliver at that time. Send them along. The following are the latest quotations:

160 acres.....94
120 " 90
80 " 94
40 " 1 10

☞Parties sending Warrants by mail, will be paid the same as though they were personally present. Draft remitted by return mail. Address

WHEELER & EVERETT,
Brokers, New York City.

August 26, 1857-4t.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to

all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED!

and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted

to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons.

J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by

August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat,

for which I will pay the highest cash prices.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks. All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes. Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils. Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer. Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans. Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim. Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARTETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes. Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamcled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes. Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns. Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs.....$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*).....".....2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT...".....2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT".....2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS

can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of

the best Segars—consisting of Five Fly, Opera, La Dulcpena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest

remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by

the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A

GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing

Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal.
Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 9 gallons) $1.25 " "
Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
[june10]

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S

Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities,

and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment

just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the

Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large

and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & IVITT.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the

CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS:

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries. Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL for sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—

The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY,

TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes

of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,...	$28 00
Gold Lepines,...	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full